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(Original Signature of Member)

118TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. _____

To prohibit the availability of foreign assistance to certain countries that do not recognize the sovereignty of Taiwan, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. OGLES introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee
on _____

A BILL

To prohibit the availability of foreign assistance to certain countries that do not recognize the sovereignty of Taiwan, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Defund China’s Allies
5 Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

1 (1) The global political influence campaign of
2 the People's Republic of China (PRC) has contrib-
3 uted to numerous countries in Central America and
4 the Caribbean switching political allegiances from
5 Taiwan to China over the past several years.

6 (2) Costa Rica was the first Central American
7 country to abandon a political relationship with Tai-
8 wan in 2007. Panama chose to recognize the PRC
9 in 2017. El Salvador chose to cut ties with Taiwan
10 in 2018, over the latter's unwillingness to fund a fi-
11 nancially unsustainable port. The Dominican Repub-
12 lic abandoned Taiwan that same year. In December
13 2021, the dictatorial Marxist government of Daniel
14 Ortega chose to sever ties with Taiwan, and in
15 March 2023, President Castro of Honduras, a fellow
16 Marxist, chose to do the same thing.

17 (3) Given the proximity of these countries to
18 the United States, these switches in political alle-
19 giances necessarily represent a more tangible threat
20 to United States national security interests and
21 must be confronted.

22 (4) United States efforts to condemn these
23 countries' willing diplomatic shift toward a genocidal
24 government is undermined by an incomprehensible

1 adherence to the so-called “One China” policy, on
2 terms dictated by the Chinese Communist Party.

3 (5) To pose a credible deterrence threat to the
4 People’s Republic of China, the United States must
5 first admit that the continuation of anachronistic
6 foreign policy — based on the idea that the Chinese
7 Communist Party is a responsible, good faith actor
8 — is no longer a reasonable or even rational course
9 of action. To that end, the United States must sup-
10 port full diplomatic relations with Taiwan and Tai-
11 wan’s full and unmitigated membership into the
12 international community.

13 (6) Good-faith assumptions about the Chinese
14 Communist Party that have lingered since the 1970s
15 have proven false. China has demonstrated its un-
16 willingness to work collaboratively with the inter-
17 national community, including through its efforts to
18 hijack the global market and the rules-based inter-
19 national order. China’s continued assault on the nat-
20 ural rights of the individual — including through
21 the ongoing genocide of the Uyghurs and other pop-
22 ulations — highlight Beijing’s cruelty and its indif-
23 ference to the concept of basic human decency.

24 (7) The Chinese Communist Party has repeat-
25 edly utilized violence and the threat of violence to co-

1 erce Taiwan and undermine Taiwan’s democratically
2 elected government, in clear contradiction of existing
3 United States law (the Taiwan Relations Act), which
4 reads: “the United States decision to establish diplo-
5 matic relations with the People’s Republic of China
6 rests upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan
7 will be determined by peaceful means”.

8 (8) The CCP’s ongoing efforts to delegitimize
9 Taiwan, if not checked, increases the risk of armed
10 conflict by threatening to completely isolate Taiwan
11 from any political support; as a result, the United
12 States government must work to deter these malign
13 efforts and mitigate their effectiveness, including by
14 committing to the following:

15 (A) Establishing full diplomatic ties with
16 Taiwan.

17 (B) Imposing restrictions on foreign assist-
18 ance on countries, particularly those in the
19 Western Hemisphere, who choose to offer full
20 political support to the People’s Republic of
21 China.

22 (C) Working with allies and partners who
23 maintain unofficial relations with Taiwan (in-
24 cluding through Representative offices) to pur-
25 sue full diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

1 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

2 It is the Sense of Congress that not later than 30
3 days after the enactment of this Act, the President should
4 establish full diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

5 **SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
7 sion of law, with respect to each country listed in sub-
8 section (c), no Federal funds may be made available in
9 the form of foreign assistance (including humanitarian as-
10 sistance or security assistance) to such country during the
11 period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act
12 and ending on the date described in subsection (b) for
13 such country.

14 (b) TERMINATION.—The date described in this sub-
15 section, with respect to a country, is the earlier of—

16 (1) the date that is 30 days after the date on
17 which the President certifies to the Congress that
18 such country has resumed or established full diplo-
19 matic relations with Taiwan; or

20 (2) the date that is 10 years after the date of
21 the enactment of this Act.

22 (c) COUNTRIES SPECIFIED.—The countries listed in
23 this subsection are the following:

24 (1) Honduras.

25 (2) Nicaragua.

26 (3) Dominica.

- 1 (4) Antigua and Barbuda.
- 2 (5) Grenada.
- 3 (6) Cuba.
- 4 (7) Bahamas.
- 5 (8) Barbados.
- 6 (9) Jamaica.
- 7 (10) Trinidad and Tobago.
- 8 (11) Panama.
- 9 (12) Costa Rica.
- 10 (13) The Dominican Republic.
- 11 (14) El Salvador.
- 12 (15) Bolivia.
- 13 (16) Uruguay.
- 14 (17) Guyana.
- 15 (18) Suriname.
- 16 (19) Venezuela.
- 17 (20) Solomon Islands.
- 18 (21) Kiribati.